

Behavioral and Clinical Characteristics of HIV-positive People Receiving HIV Medical  
Care in Virginia  
The Medical Monitoring Project in Virginia, 2010

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MMP is an ongoing, supplemental surveillance system that assesses clinical and behavioral characteristics of HIV-infected adults receiving medical care in the United States. As a cross-sectional, complex survey design, MMP uses a three-stage sampling design to select patients where: 1. states and other localities are selected to participate, 2. HIV medical care facilities within the selected state/locality are sampled, and 3. patients from the sampled HIV medical care facilities are sampled for participation in the project. [1] Structured interviews and medical record abstractions (MRAs) are conducted for each patient that agrees to participate. Medical record abstractions can be conducted without an interview. Raw data are then weighted so that descriptive and statistical analyses can be generalized to the in-care, HIV-positive population. These data enhance HIV surveillance systems by providing a more complete picture of what HIV medical care looks like at the national and state level. The data weighting methods are described elsewhere. [2]

Virginia has participated in MMP from 2007 to present. Each year, in collaboration with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), a randomized sample of 400 patients were selected from sampled HIV medical care providers throughout Virginia to participate in the project. This summary report includes patients with a complete interview paired with a MRA. Data are presented as unweighted frequencies and weighted estimates [with 95% confidence intervals (CI)] for select behavioral and clinical characteristics. No statistical analyses were performed; and data with a

coefficient of variance (CV) of 30% or higher were not included in this report.

### Facility and Patient Response Rates

In 2010, twenty-nine facilities were sampled for participation in MMP. Two facilities were ineligible, as they did not provide primary HIV medical care at the time of data collection. Of the remaining twenty-seven sites, twenty agreed to participate, resulting in a facility participation rate of 74%. Four hundred patients were sampled from the twenty facilities and 204 patients completed the interview. The overall participation rate, adjusted for patient eligibility, was 52%. Of the 204, 200 had a completed medical record abstraction (MRA) to accompany interview data. Data for those 200 patients are included in this report.

### Sociodemographic Characteristics

An estimated 64% of patients were male, 34% were female and 2% identified as transgender (Table 1). Fifty-eight percent of patients self-identified as heterosexual, 32% as homosexual, gay or lesbian, and 9% as bisexual. An estimated 63% were black or African American, 20% were white, and 10% identified as Hispanic or Latino. An estimated 56% of patients were the age of 45 and over, with 25% 35-44 years of age, and 18% under the age of thirty-five. For education level, an estimated 75% completed high school or beyond; and 46% were at or below the poverty level for 2010 (calculated based on income and number of dependents living in the household). Approximately nine percent were homeless at some point within the past 12 months; and five percent were

incarcerated for at least 24 hours in the past 12 months. An estimated 62% reported having health insurance or coverage for medical care and for ART medications. The most commonly reported payer source for health care coverage was Medicaid (48%), followed by Medicare and private health insurance (41% and 35%, respectively). An estimated 62% of patients had one source of health care coverage, 35% reported two healthcare coverage sources, and 3% reported more than two healthcare coverage sources.

#### Health Care Access and Utilization

An estimated 37% of patients were diagnosed HIV-positive within the past five years (Table 2). Of those patients, an estimated 77% entered HIV medical care within three months of their HIV-positive diagnosis. Once in care, 99% patients had a primary place they received care. An estimated 56% of patients had a travel time of less than 30 minutes to their facility of care; while an estimated 36% and 9% reported travel times 30-60 minutes and greater than 60 minutes, respectively.

For clinical markers of care during the previous 12 months, an estimated 78% had three or more CD4 and/or viral load measurements documented in their medical record. An estimated 99% had a minimum of one CD4 lab and 85% had a minimum of one viral load lab measurement every 6 months. An estimated 60% of patients had an undetectable viral load documented in their medical record.

An estimated 90% of patients received the influenza vaccine and 76% received the H1N1 vaccine. Of patients receiving either type of influenza vaccine, an estimated 72% received

both types of influenza vaccinations. Among patients reporting having sex in the past 12 months, screening for gonorrhea, chlamydia, and syphilis were estimated at 37%, 38%, and 62% of the patient population, respectively (Table 3). An estimated 30% were screened for all three sexually transmitted infections (STI).

#### Met and Unmet Need for Ancillary Services

For ancillary services received in the previous twelve months, the top five services received were HIV case management (70%), AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP; 51%), dental care (50%), HIV prevention counseling (45%), and public benefits (39%) such as Social Security Income or Social Security Disability Insurance (Table 4). Of patients who reported needing a service they did not receive in the past twelve months, the top five unmet needs for ancillary services were dental care (72%), public benefits (36%), shelter or housing (23%), HIV case management (21%), and meal or food assistance (18%).

#### Self-reported Antiretroviral Medication Use and Adherence

An estimated 91% of patients report currently taking antiretroviral therapy (ART) medications (Table 5). Of the approximately 5% of patients who have never received ART, 88% have not initiated ART treatment due to the advisement of their doctor to delay ART initiation. For those currently on ART therapy, the most common payer source of medications is the AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP; 39%), followed by Medicaid (20%), private

insurance (18%), and Medicare (16%). Payer source categories are not mutually exclusive; therefore, patients can report more than one payer source for medications.

For patients currently taking ART medications, an estimated 8% reported trouble with side effects most or all of the time; while an estimated 84% report rarely or never being troubled by side effects (Table 5). An estimated 87% were recently ART dose adherent when dosing history was reviewed by specific medication (Table 6). In addition, an estimated 61% were very or extremely sure that ART medications can have a positive effect on their health; and 52% were very sure or extremely sure that non-adherence to ART can result in HIV viral resistance to medications (Table 6). Of patients currently taking ART, 47% report never missing a dose of medication. For patients who missed a dose of ART within the past three months (31%), the most frequently reported reasons for missing a dose of ART were due to forgetting to take the medication (35%) and/or having an issue with the medication prescription/refill (26%).

### Sex Behaviors

An estimated 38% of patients identified as men who have sex with men (MSM; includes those who identify as gay, bisexual, or engaging in sex behaviors with other men only; Table 7). An estimated 25% were men who had sex with women only (MSW); and approximately 33% of patients were women who have sex with men only (WSM). Across all sex behavior groups, an estimated 58% engaged in sexual intercourse during the past 12 months.

An estimated 19% of patients engaged in unprotected sexual intercourse.

An estimated 56% of MSM engaged in anal sex, with 26% engaging in unprotected anal sex (Table 8). Among sexually active MSM, the estimated mean for sex partners in the past twelve months was two (range, 1.0-10.0; Table 10). For MSW, an estimated 57% engaged in vaginal sex (Table 9) in the past 12 months, with an average of two sex partners (range, 1.0-6.0; Table 10). An estimated 47% of WSM engaged in vaginal sex in the past 12 months with a mean number of sex partners of one (range, 1.0-4.0; Table 10). Estimates for proportions of unprotected sex in MSW and WSM are not reported due to coefficients of variance above 30%.

### Prevention Activities

An estimated 55% of patients received free condoms in the past 12 months (Table 11). The two most frequently reported locations for receiving free condoms were private medical provider offices (79%) and HIV/AIDS community-based organizations (16%). An estimated 57% of patients engaged in some form of a formal conversation about HIV prevention with a healthcare provider or within a support structure. Of those, an estimated 50% of patients engaged in a formal conversation about HIV and STD prevention with a medical provider; and 32% of patients discussed HIV prevention with a counselor. An estimated 11% participated in a discussion about HIV/STD prevention within an organized session/small group setting.

## Mental Health and Substance Use

Approximately 26% of respondents met the criteria threshold for moderate to severe depression symptoms at the time of the interview, according to their responses to the Participant Health Questionnaire 8 (PHQ-8; Table 12).

An estimated 41% of patients reported cigarette smoking on a daily basis. For alcohol use, the estimated prevalence of use within the past twelve months was 66%, with approximately nine percent reporting daily alcohol use, 14% reporting weekly alcohol use, and 13% reporting monthly alcohol use. An estimated 80% of participants reported drinking a minimum of one alcoholic drink within the past 30 days (Table 12), with an average of 3.5 drinks per day that alcohol was consumed (Table 13). In addition, for those who reported drinking alcohol in the past 30 days, an estimated 18% reported binge drinking; and an estimated 55% reporting drinking alcohol before or during sex (Table 12).

For non-injection substance use, an estimated 26% reported use within the past twelve months. An estimated 24% of patients reported using marijuana; and an estimated 31% of patients used a non-injection drug before or during sex.

## Women's Health

An estimated 17% of female patients received HIV care at an obstetrics and gynecology clinic; and 81% reported received a Papanicolaou (PAP) test in the past 12 months (Table 14). An estimated 25% of female participants reported being pregnant at least once since testing HIV-positive.

## References

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- [2] Harding, R.L., Iachan, R., Johnson, C.H., Kyle, T., Skarbinski, J. Weighting Methods for the 2010 Data Collection Cycle of the Medical Monitoring Project. *Joint Statistical Meeting Proceedings*. 2013.

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Table 1. Patient Characteristics- Medical Monitoring Project 2010, Virginia

	n <sup>a</sup>	% <sup>b</sup>	95% CI <sup>c</sup>
Gender			
Male	122	64.3	57.6-71.0
Female	74	33.7	27.1-40.3
Transgender	4	2.0	0.0-4.0
Race			
Black	131	62.5	54.0-70.9
White	34	20.2	12.6-27.7
Hispanic	19	9.6	4.6-14.6
Other, including multi-racial	14	7.8	4.6-11.1
Sexual orientation			
Heterosexual	121	58.2	51.4-65.0
Homosexual/Gay/Lesbian	57	31.8	24.9-38.7
Bisexual	17	9.1	5.5-12.7
Other	2	1.0	0.0-2.2
Age at time of interview			
18-24	9	5.0	1.1-8.9
25-34	25	13.5	8.5-18.4
35-44	47	25.4	18.8-32.0
45-54	76	36.8	26.7-43.9
55+	41	19.3	13.3-25.3
Education			
Less than high school	52	25.0	17.8-32.1
High school diploma or GED	54	26.8	20.6-33.1
Beyond high school	92	48.1	40.8-55.6
Living above the 2010 federal poverty level <sup>d</sup>			
Yes	95	54.2	46.4-62.1
No	87	45.8	37.9-53.6
Homeless in the past 12 months <sup>e</sup>			
Yes	18	8.8	3.9-13.7
No	182	91.2	86.3-96.1
Jailed for at least 24 hours in the past 12 months			
Yes	10	5.3	2.3-8.4
No	190	94.7	91.6-97.7



Table 1. Patient Characteristics- Medical Monitoring Project 2010, Virginia (continued)

	n <sup>a</sup>	% <sup>b</sup>	95% CI <sup>c</sup>
Health insurance/ coverage during the past 12 months			
Yes	122	62.3	51.7-72.9
No	76	37.7	27.1-48.3
Type of health insurance/coverage during the past 12 months			
Private			
Yes	40	34.9	25.3-44.6
No	81	65.1	55.4-74.7
Medicaid			
Yes	60	47.8	38.4-57.3
No	61	52.2	42.7-61.6
Medicare			
Yes	50	40.7	30.7-50.7
No	71	59.3	49.3-69.3
Ryan White			
Yes	8	7.2	2.4-12.0
No	113	92.8	88.0-97.6
Number of insurance/coverage sources			
1	75	61.5	52.4-70.7
2	42	35.5	27.1-43.9
3	4	3.0	0.2-5.8

<sup>a</sup> Unweighted counts; <sup>b</sup> Weighted percentages; <sup>c</sup> Confidence Intervals (CI) incorporate weighted percentages

<sup>d</sup> Calculated for a household income of two people

<sup>e</sup> Includes unstable housing (e.g. living in a shelter, car, or single room occupancy hotel)

Table 2. Access to care and clinical characteristics- Medical Monitoring Project 2010, Virginia

	n <sup>a</sup>	% <sup>b</sup>	95% CI <sup>c</sup>
Time since HIV diagnosis			
Five years ago or less	60	36.9	28.1-45.6
More than five years ago	108	63.1	54.4-71.8
Time between HIV diagnosis and first HIV medical care appointment			
Within 3 months	43	76.9	66.5-87.4
Greater than 3 months	12	23.1	12.6-33.5
One main source of care during the past 12 months?			
Yes	199	99.5	98.4-100.0
No	—	—	— <sup>d</sup>
Travel time to main place of HIV medical care			
Less than 30 minutes	107	55.7	48.7-62.7
30-60 minutes	73	35.7	29.5-41.9
Greater than 60 minutes	17	8.6	4.4-12.8
Documentation of ART prescription in medical record			
Yes	186	92.5	86.1-98.9
No	14	7.5	1.1-13.9
Number of CD4 or HIV viral load results documented in medical record			
0-2 tests	43	22.1	14.8-29.3
3 or more	155	77.9	70.7-85.2
Number of CD4 results documented in medical record			
0-2 tests	56	27.6	9.6-35.6
3 or more	142	72.4	64.4-80.4
Number of HIV viral load results documented in medical record			
0-2 tests	49	24.9	17.9-31.8
3 or more	149	75.1	68.1-82.1

Table 2. Access to care and clinical characteristics- Medical Monitoring Project 2010, Virginia (continued)

	n <sup>a</sup>	% <sup>b</sup>	95% CI <sup>c</sup>
Minimum of one CD4 test in past 12 months			
Yes	196	98.9	97.4-100.0
No	—	—	— <sup>d</sup>
HIV viral load measured, at minimum, once every six months			
Yes	169	85.1	79.9-90.4
No	29	14.9	9.6-20.1
Undetectable viral load test result in medical record (all lab results ≤ 200 copies/mL)			
Yes	119	59.9	52.5-67.3
No	81	40.1	32.7-47.5
Received seasonal flu vaccine in the past year			
Yes	175	89.9	85.4-94.5
No	20	10.1	5.5-14.6
Received H1N1 vaccine in the past year			
Yes	146	75.7	70.3-81.2
No	47	24.3	18.8-29.7
Received seasonal flu and H1N1 vaccine in the past year			
Yes	143	71.9	66.4-77.5
No	57	28.1	22.5-33.6

<sup>a</sup> Unweighted counts; <sup>b</sup> Weighted percentages; <sup>c</sup> Confidence Intervals (CI) incorporate weighted percentages

<sup>d</sup> Coefficient of variance (CV) is greater than 0.30; thus data are not reportable

Table 3. Sexually transmitted infection screening during the past 12 months<sup>d</sup>- Medical Monitoring Project 2010, Virginia

	n <sup>a</sup>	% <sup>b</sup>	95% CI <sup>c</sup>
Received screening for gonorrhea, chlamydia, and syphilis?			
Yes	58	30.1	19.6-40.6
No	140	69.9	59.4-80.4
Received Gonorrhea screening?			
Yes	72	36.5	26.0-47.1
No	126	63.5	52.9-74.0
Received Chlamydia screening?			
Yes	74	37.5	26.9-48.0
No	124	62.6	52.0-73.1
Received Syphilis screening?			
Yes	122	62.0	52.7-71.4
No	76	38.0	28.6-47.3

<sup>a</sup> Unweighted counts; <sup>b</sup> Weighted percentages; <sup>c</sup> Confidence Intervals (CI) incorporate weighted percentages

<sup>d</sup> As documented in medical record; screenings could occur elsewhere

Table 4. Met and unmet needs for ancillary services during the past 12 months<sup>†</sup>- Medical Monitoring Project 2010, Virginia

	Persons who received services during the past 12 months			Persons who needed, but did not receive services during the past 12 months		
	No. <sup>a</sup>	% <sup>b</sup>	95% CI <sup>c</sup>	No.	% <sup>d</sup>	95% CI
HIV case management services						
Yes	138	70.0	62.4-77.7	12	20.6	11.2-30.1
No	59	30.0	22.3-37.6	47	79.4	69.9-88.8
Dental care						
Yes	99	49.6	41.6-57.7	72	72.1	62.8-81.4
No	99	50.4	42.3-58.4	27	27.9	18.6-37.2
Public benefits (e.g., SSI or SSDI)						
Yes	81	39.2	32.8-45.6	44	36.3	25.4-47.1
No	117	60.8	54.4-67.2	72	63.7	52.9-74.6
Medicine through ADAP						
Yes	98	51.4	42.5-60.4	5	4.5	0.0-9.0
No	89	48.5	39.6-57.5	81	95.5	91.0-100.0
Counseling about how to prevent spread of HIV						
Yes	89	45.3	37.0-53.6	2	2.1	0.0-5.2
No	109	54.7	46.4-63.0	107	97.9	94.8-100.0
Meal or food services						
Yes	60	29.3	22.6-35.9	25	17.6	11.0-24.3
No	138	70.7	64.1-77.4	113	82.4	75.7-89.0
Mental health services						
Yes	53	26.5	20.5-32.5	14	9.7	3.2-16.1
No	146	73.5	67.5-79.5	132	90.3	83.8-96.8
Transportation assistance						
Yes	62	29.5	22.9-36.0	20	14.9	8.4-21.3
No	137	70.5	64.0-77.1	117	85.1	78.7-91.6
Antiretroviral medication adherence support services						
Yes	57	28.8	21.4-36.2	3	2.0	0.0-4.2
No	142	71.2	63.8-78.6	139	98.0	95.8-100.0

Table 4. Met and unmet needs for ancillary services during the past 12 months<sup>†</sup>- Medical Monitoring Project 2010, Virginia (continued)

	Persons who received services during the past 12 months			Persons who needed, but did not receive services during the past 12 months		
	No. <sup>a</sup>	% <sup>b</sup>	95% CI <sup>c</sup>	No.	% <sup>d</sup>	95% CI
Shelter or housing services						
Yes	30	15.2	10.6-19.9	40	23.2	16.1-30.4
No	168	84.8	80.1-89.4	128	76.8	69.6-83.9
HIV peer group support						
Yes	25	12.2	7.8-16.6	20	12.1	7.9-16.3
No	174	87.8	83.4-92.2	153	87.9	83.7-92.1
Drug or alcohol counseling or treatment						
Yes	13	6.2	2.9-9.6	3	1.5	0.0-3.1
No	186	93.8	90.4-97.1	183	98.5	96.9-100.0
Home health services						
Yes	10	5.1	2.4-7.8	8	3.6	1.4-5.9
No	188	94.9	92.2-97.6	180	96.4	94.1-98.6
Interpreter services						
Yes	8	4.0	1.2-6.8	0	0.0	0.0-0.0
No	191	96.0	93.2-98.8	191	100.0	100.0-100.0
Domestic violence services						
Yes	3	1.5	0.0-3.3	3	1.4	0.0-3.0
No	195	98.4	96.7-100.0	192	98.6	97.0-100.0
Childcare services						
Yes	4	1.9	0.0-3.7	3	1.5	0.0-3.3
No	195	98.1	96.3-100.0	192	98.5	96.7-100.0

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; SSI, Social Security Supplemental Income; SSDI, Social Security Disability Insurance; ADAP, AIDS Drug Assistance Program.

<sup>†</sup> Services are not mutually exclusive; Percentages might not sum to 100% due to rounding

<sup>a</sup> Numbers are unweighted; <sup>b</sup> Percentages are weighted percentages; <sup>c</sup> CIs incorporate weighted percentages

<sup>d</sup> Proportion calculated from the number of patients that did not receive that particular service

Table 5. Antiretroviral therapy (ART) access, utilization, and adherence- Medical Monitoring Project 2010, Virginia

	n <sup>a</sup>	% <sup>b</sup>	95% CI <sup>c</sup>
Ever taken antiretroviral therapy (ART)			
Yes	189	95.4	91.4-99.3
No	—	—	— <sup>d</sup>
Currently taking ART			
Yes	180	90.8	84.9-96.8
No	—	—	— <sup>d</sup>
Reason for not taking ART currently			
Doctor advised to delay treatment	7	88.4	84.8-92.0
Patient choice/beliefs	1	11.6	8.0-15.2
Payer source for ART			
AIDS drug assistance program (ADAP)	69	38.6	29.1-48.1
Medicaid	37	19.8	14.0-25.7
Private insurance	30	18.5	10.5-26.5
Medicare	28	16.0	10.7-21.3
Other <sup>e</sup>	28	16.0	9.8-22.5
How often troubled by side effects during the past 30 days?			
Never	113	63.4	54.9-71.9
Rarely	37	21.3	15.3-27.4
About half the time	13	7.2	3.2-11.2
Most of the time/Always	14	8.0	4.0-12.1

<sup>a</sup> Unweighted counts; <sup>b</sup> Weighted percentages; <sup>c</sup> Confidence Intervals (CI) incorporate weighted percentages

<sup>d</sup> Coefficient of variance (CV) is greater than 0.30; thus data are not reportable

<sup>e</sup> Other includes: AIDS service organizations (ASO), public clinic, clinical trial, out of pocket

Table 6. Antiretroviral therapy (ART) adherence and beliefs among those currently taking ART-Medical Monitoring Project 2010, Virginia

	n <sup>a</sup>	% <sup>b</sup>	95% CI <sup>c</sup>
ART medication adherence: by dose			
Yes	156	87.4	82.8-91.9
No	24	12.6	8.1-17.2
ART medication adherence: by schedule			
Yes	128	73.1	67.1-79.0
No	50	26.9	21.0-32.9
ART medication adherence: by special instructions			
Yes	95	67.8	59.4-76.1
No	45	32.2	23.9-40.6
Can take ART medications as directed			
Extremely sure	116	65.7	58.9-72.5
Less than extremely sure	64	34.3	27.5-41.1
ART can have a positive effect on health			
Extremely sure	107	61.1	53.7-68.4
Less than extremely sure	71	38.9	31.6-46.3
HIV can become resistant to medication if not taken as instructed			
Extremely sure	92	52.2	44.4-60.1
Less than extremely sure	85	47.8	39.9-55.6
Most recent time ART dose missed			
Within the past 3 months	49	31.0	23.6-38.4
More than 3 months ago	31	21.7	14.7-28.7
Never skipped ART dose	75	47.3	38.3-56.3
If ART dose missed in the past 3 months, why was dose missed?			
Forgot to take medications			
Yes	16	35.4	21.3-49.5
No	32	64.6	50.5-78.7
Issue with prescription/ refill			
Yes	13	25.9	13.2-38.6
No	35	74.1	61.4-86.8

<sup>a</sup> Unweighted counts; <sup>b</sup> Weighted percentages; <sup>c</sup> Confidence Intervals (CI) incorporate weighted percentages



Table 7. Sexual behaviors and partner type during the past 12 months- Medical Monitoring Project 2010, Virginia

	n <sup>a</sup>	% <sup>b</sup>	95% CI <sup>c</sup>
Classification of sexual partner type			
Men who have sex with men (MSM only and men who have sex with men and women)	68	37.5	30.9-44.1
Men who have sex with women (MSW)	51	25.3	18.4-32.2
Women who have sex with men (WSM)	71	32.5	26.1-39.0
Any sexual intercourse during the past 12 months			
Yes	111	57.5	49.0-66.0
No	86	42.5	34.0-51.0
Engaged in unprotected sex			
Yes	36	18.7	12.5-24.9
No	160	81.3	75.1-87.5
Engaged in unprotected sex with any partner whose HIV status is negative or unknown			
Yes	23	11.7	6.5-16.8
No	173	88.3	83.2-93.5

<sup>a</sup> Unweighted counts; <sup>b</sup> Weighted percentages; <sup>c</sup> Confidence Intervals (CI) incorporate weighted percentages

Table 8. Sex behaviors by partner type during the past 12 months among men who have sex with men- Medical Monitoring Project 2010, Virginia

	Any partner*			Main partner**			Casual partner†		
	n <sup>a</sup>	% <sup>b</sup>	95% CI <sup>c</sup>	n <sup>a</sup>	% <sup>b</sup>	95% CI <sup>c</sup>	n <sup>a</sup>	% <sup>b</sup>	95% CI <sup>c</sup>
Anal sex (insertive and/or receptive)									
Yes	38	56.4	43.6-69.2	30	44.1	31.2-57.0	21	31.3	19.9-42.8
No	30	43.6	30.8-56.4	38	55.9	43.0-68.8	47	68.7	57.2-80.1
Unprotected anal sex (insertive an/or receptive)									
Yes	18	26.0	13.3-38.7	13	18.7	9.3-28.0	11	16.2	6.2-26.2
No	49	72.5	59.7-85.3	55	81.3	72.0-90.7	56	82.3	72.2-92.4

<sup>a</sup> Unweighted counts; <sup>b</sup> Weighted percentages; <sup>c</sup> Confidence Intervals (CI) incorporate weighted percentages

\* Any partner includes main and casual partners

\*\* Main partner defined as someone the patient is most committed

† Casual partner defined as someone a patient is not committed to or does not know

Table 9. Sexual behaviors by partner type during the past 12 months among heterosexual partners- Medical Monitoring Project 2010, Virginia

	Any partner*		
	n <sup>a</sup>	% <sup>b</sup>	95% CI <sup>c</sup>
Men who have sex with women only			
Vaginal sex			
Yes	29	56.8	43.0-70.7
No	21	41.4	27.6-55.2
Women who have sex with men only			
Vaginal sex			
Yes	33	46.7	32.3-61.0
No	36	50.6	36.3-64.9

<sup>a</sup> Unweighted counts; <sup>b</sup> Weighted percentages; <sup>c</sup> Confidence Intervals (CI) incorporate weighted percentages

\* Includes main and casual partners

Table 10. Mean and range of sex partners during the past 12 months- Medical Monitoring Project 2010, Virginia

	mean	SEM	range
Men who have sex with other men (MSM)	2.4	0.3	1.0-10.0
Men who have sex with women only (MSW)	1.4	0.2	1.0-6.0
Women who have sex with men only (WSM)	1.2	0.1	1.0-4.0

Table 11. HIV prevention activities- Medical Monitoring Project 2010, Virginia

	n <sup>a</sup>	% <sup>b</sup>	95% CI <sup>c</sup>
Received free condoms in the past 12 months			
Yes	109	54.8	47.3-62.4
No	89	45.2	37.6-52.7
Where free condoms were received*			
Private doctor office	86	78.5	69.4-87.6
HIV/AIDS community-based organization (CBO)	18	15.8	7.7-23.8
Had formal conversation about HIV prevention			
Yes	116	56.8	48.9-64.7
No	84	43.1	35.3-51.1
HIV prevention discussion with a doctor, nurse or other health care provider			
Yes	102	50.2	41.7-58.7
No	97	49.8	41.3-58.3
HIV prevention discussion with a counselor			
Yes	63	31.6	24.4-38.8
No	136	68.4	61.2-75.6
HIV prevention discussion within an organized session/small group			
Yes	24	11.3	7.1-15.6
No	175	88.7	84.4-92.9

<sup>a</sup> Unweighted counts; <sup>b</sup> Weighted percentages; <sup>c</sup> Confidence Intervals (CI) incorporate weighted percentages

\* Two most frequent locations reported; numbers will not round to 100% as patients can select more than one place free condoms were received

Table 12. Depression symptoms and substance use- Medical Monitoring Project 2010, Virginia

	n <sup>a</sup>	% <sup>b</sup>	95% CI <sup>c</sup>
Moderate to severe depression symptoms (PHQ-8 score $\geq$ 10)			
Yes	53	26.0	20.0-32.0
No	147	74.0	68.0-80.0
Current smoking			
Daily	82	41.4	33.8-49.0
Less than daily	14	7.1	3.3-11.0
Not a current smoker/unknown smoking status	104	51.5	44.1-58.9
Any alcohol use in past 12 months			
Yes	128	65.7	59.9-71.6
No	72	34.3	28.4-40.1
Frequency of alcohol use in past 12 months			
Daily	16	8.5	4.5-12.6
Weekly	26	13.7	9.6-17.9
Monthly	24	12.7	8.0-17.5
Less than monthly	62	31.6	25.6-37.7
Never	69	33.3	27.5-39.2
Alcohol use in the past 30 days			
Yes	100	80.0	73.1-86.9
No	26	20.0	13.1-26.9
Binge drinking during past 30 days			
Yes	32	17.6	12.2-23.0
No	162	82.4	77.0-87.8
Alcohol use before or during sex in past 12 months <sup>d</sup>			
Yes	47	55.4	43.9-66.8
No	38	44.6	33.2-56.1

Table 12. Depression symptoms and substance use- Medical Monitoring Project 2010, Virginia (continued)

	n <sup>a</sup>	% <sup>b</sup>	95% CI <sup>c</sup>
Use of non-injection drugs during past 12 months			
Yes	48	25.5	18.9-32.0
No	150	74.5	68.0-81.1
Non-injection drug type			
Marijuana	45	23.8	17.9-29.7
Cocaine (smoked or snorted)	10	5.3	2.3-8.3
Use of non-injection drugs before or during sex in past 12 months <sup>d</sup>			
Yes	10	31.2	17.0-45.3
No	23	68.8	54.6-83.0

<sup>a</sup> Unweighted counts; <sup>b</sup> Weighted percentages; <sup>c</sup> Confidence Intervals (CI) incorporate weighted percentages

<sup>b</sup> Weighted percentages

<sup>c</sup> Confidence Intervals (CI) incorporate weighted percentages

<sup>d</sup> Proportion of those reporting sex in the past 12 months

Table 13. Mean and range of alcoholic beverages consumed during the past 30 days-  
Medical Monitoring Project 2010, Virginia

	M	SEM	range
During the past 30 days, how many alcoholic drinks did you have on a typical day?	3.5	0.4	1.0-30.0



Table 14. Gynecologic and Reproductive Health- Medical Monitoring Project 2010, Virginia

	n <sup>a</sup>	% <sup>b</sup>	95% CI <sup>c</sup>
Received HIV medical care at an gynecology/obstetrics clinic			
Yes	13	17.3	8.5-26.0
No	59	82.7	74.0-91.5
Pap smear in past 12 months			
Yes	59	80.8	71.4-90.1
No	14	19.2	9.9-28.6
Any pregnancies since testing HIV-positive			
Yes	18	25.2	13.9-36.5
No	55	74.8	63.5-86.2

<sup>a</sup> Unweighted counts; <sup>b</sup> Weighted percentages; <sup>c</sup> Confidence Intervals (CI) incorporate weighted percentages